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WHOLE NO. 2197

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WILL BE TAUGHT RESPECT FOR LAW

One of the heaviest fines assessed by
Judge Wilcox for illegal selling of
liquor, was that imposed upon W. C.
Ottman, the Ocean View, Walkiki,
proprietor. He was sentenced to pay a
fine of \$500 and serve out three months
imprisonment at Oahu prison at hard
labor. This is Ottman's second offense
within the last three weeks and therefore
the heavy penalty.

Ottman was arrested on July 10 for
selling liquor without a license. He was
caught in the act of pouring out beer
for his customers, a young Hawaiian
girl, well-known to the police, and a
male companion. Ottman pleaded not
guilty when first brought before Judge
Wilcox, but changed his plea the following
day to that of guilty and was fined \$100. Ottman admitted at the time
that he was guilty of the offense, and
had pleaded not guilty in order to have
twenty-four hours in which to get
money to pay his fine which he knew
would surely be imposed.

Ottman's resort is considered a dangerous
place by the police and will be closely
watched in the future. Ottman, it is said, may congratulate himself that more serious charges have
not been placed against him. Deputy Sheriff
Chillingworth says that the
police department made no agreement with
Ottman that he would be warned
before a police raid was to be made, nor
that he would be allowed to "slide along
for six months." The police state
that they have entered on a crusade
against these outlying liquor selling
establishments, and that Ottman is not
suffering from the raids more than others.
Donohue has twice been arrested, and the Kakaako resorts have
felt the hand of the police more than
once of late until some of them were
compelled to close down.

Ottman made use of several hours
yesterday afternoon in the attempt to
procure bail, pending his appeal, and
was successful in his search for bonds-
man about 5 o'clock.

Rally Postponed.

The Republican rally which was
scheduled for last evening was called
off as soon as the news was circulated
in the morning of the frightful mas-
sacre in China. To have held on the
eve of the arrival of the Australias,
which will without doubt bring the
delegates.

OREGON IN PORT.

She Arrives Safely at Kure and
Will be Patched up.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy
Department this morning received the
following cablegram from Captain
Wilde, commander of the Oregon, dat-
ed Kure, July 18:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Oreg-
on and Nashville arrived Kure 2
o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock
on the 19th. Shall make permanent
or temporary repairs? I would sug-
gest putting on steel patches which
can be done in a very short time and
ship go back to her duty at Taku. To
make permanent repairs it will require
at least sixty days, probably more.
Not a single man injured in any way.
WILDE."

To this dispatch Secretary Long at
once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of
Oregon. She is the Constitution of this
generation. If safety of Oregon per-
mits patch and go to Taku. I com-
mend your preference for service.
LONG."

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

The Reddest Tragedy Since the Day of Cawnpore.

THE ALLIES HAVE HOT WORK IN HOLDING GROUND AT TIEN-TSIN

Americans Lose Heavily With the Rest— Chinese Attack a Russian Province. Torture of Missionaries.

LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE
MASSACRE.

The following is a list of the for-
eign Ministers and attaches of the
Legations at Peking:

UNITED STATES.
EDWIN H. CONGER, Minister.
H. G. SQUIRES, Secretary of Le-
gation.
W. E. BAINBRIDGE, Second
Secretary.
F. D. CHESHIRE, Interpreter.
MRS. M. S. WOODWARD and
MISS IONE WOODWARD of Chi-
cago were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Conger.

GREAT BRITAIN.
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD,
Minister.
H. G. O. BAX IRONSIDE, First
Secretary of Legation.
H. G. N. DERING, Second Secre-
tary.
H. COCKBURN, Chinese Secre-
tary.
CLIVE BIGHAM, Honorary At-
tache.
G. F. BROWNE, Military At-
tache.
LIEUT. COL DR. BUSHEL.

GERMANY.
BARON VON KETTELER, Min-
ister.
DR. VON PRITTWITZ and DR.
VON GAFFRON, Secretaries of
Legation.
BARON VON DER GOLTZ, Sec-
retary and Interpreter.
H. CORDES, Second Interpreter.
O. FELSENNAU, Chancellor.

RUSSIA.
M. DE GIERS, Minister.
R. KROUPENSKI, First Secre-
tary of Legation.
B. EVREINOW, Second Secre-
tary.
P. PONOW, First Interpreter.
N. KOLESSOW, Second Inter-
preter.

FRANCE.
S. PICHON, Minister.
D'AUTHOURD, First Secre-
tary.
H. LEDUC, First Interpreter.
VIDAL, Military Attache.

JAPAN.
BARON NISHI, Minister.
ISHII KIAKUJIRO, First Secre-
tary.

SPAIN.
B. J. DE COLOGAN, Minister.

ITALY.
MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI,
Minister.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
BARON CZIKANN VON WAHL-
BORN, Minister.
DR. A. VON ROSTHORN, Sec-
retary of Legation.

BELGIUM.
BARON DE VINCK, Minister.

PORUGAL.
F. H. GALHARDO, Minister.

FOREIGN GUARDS.
OFFICERS. Men.

Nationality—Cers. Men.
American.....7 56
British.....3 72
German.....2 35
French.....3 72
Russian.....4 71
Italian.....3 39
Austrian.....2 30
Japanese.....2 24

Totals.....28 299
European and American residents
of Peking, about.....250

MISSIONARIES.

The following is the revised list
of missionaries of the American
board in North China at the begin-
ning of the trouble, who are
thought to have fled for refuge to
Peking:

William S. Ament, D.D.; Rev. C.
E. Ewing, Miss Bessie G. Ewing,
Miss Ada Haven, Miss Virginia C.
Murdoch, M.D.; Miss Frances B.
Patterson, Miss Nellie M. Russell,
Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield, Mrs.
Mary L. Mateer.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—An official
telegram was received tonight from the
Governor of Shantung, stating that a
breach was made in the wall of the
British Legation at Peking after a gallant
defense, and when all the ammunition
had given out. All foreigners were
killed.

LONDON, July 16, 3:30 A. M.—It
seems impossible to entertain any long-

to co-operate with the besieged. Ulti-
mately Prince Tuan decided to make a
night attack with three powerful col-
umns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July
2th," says the correspondent, "fires were
opened with artillery upon the British
legation, where the foreigners were
concentrated. For two hours the walls
were battered with shells and shot and
huge breaches were made in them.
Then a general advance was ordered,
and the Chinese infantry, volleying
constantly, moved toward the gaps.
The fire of the defenders, however, was
so accurate that hordes of Chinese
soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in
the wildest confusion, leaving large num-
bers of dead and wounded around the
legation. They could not be rallied until
they were out of rifle range of the
foreigners.

"Then Prince Tuan, making a
desperate appeal, induced them to
stand and return to the attack. Artillery
fire was then resumed, and at
the middle watch a second attack was
attempted. But before the attackers
could accomplish their object they
were met by Prince Ching and Gen-
eral Wang Wen Shao with their troops,
who were going to the aid of the for-
eigners. A desperate battle ensued be-
tween the various forces of Chinese
and Manchus.

"Unfortunately, many of Prince
Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan.
Prince Ching fell and was supposed
to have been killed, but it is now be-
lieved he was only wounded and was
carried off and secreted by his retain-
ers.

"Maddened with hunger, after having
been without food for many days, the
members of the Legation and the guards

CHINESE GOVERNOR DENIES STORY OF THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE

The following is an Associated Press special which reached San Francisco
at the hour of the departure of the transport *Californian*.

PARIS, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai dated Wednesday,
July 18, states that according to the Governor of Shan Tung the foreign min-
isters and their families are safe and sound, but that the danger is
still very great. The viceroy according to this dispatch informed the consular
corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign
legations.

refuge in the wrecked buildings which until the buildings were demolished and
they endeavored hastily to fortify.

"Upon them the fire of the Chinese
artillery was now directed. Toward
sunrise it was evident that the ammu-
nition of the allies was running out,
and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the
Chinese in force failed to draw a re-
sponse, a rush was determined on.

"Thus, standing together, after the
sun rose, the remaining band, all Euro-
peans, met death stubbornly. There
was a desperate hand-to-hand encoun-
ter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as
one man fell others advanced, and fi-
nally, overcome by overwhelming odds,
every one of the Europeans remaining
was put to the sword in the most
atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Ex-
press, on the alleged authority of cour-
ters who brought the story, gives a very
sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having
been without food for many days, the
members of the Legation and the guards

Every adult male bore arms. The women
did nursing and cooking, even assist-
ing in preparing the troops' mess. After
the final sortie by the Legation troops,
the attack by the Chinese was renewed
with doubled fury. The fighting was
hand to hand. Foreigners, who had been
driven back, barricaded the windows, but
the Boxers were able to reach a low roof,
where a few sailors met them and hurled
many of them off. Some of the sailors
dropped to the ground and stood with
their backs to the wall, standing off the
Chinese.

In the midst of the melee Prince Tuan's
artillery opened their awful fire. By this
time the Boxers had not yet secured any
white prisoners, which so en-
dured them that they attacked a house opposite the
Legation, where native Christians had
taken refuge. These were dragged forth
and subjected to every brutality. This
and other buildings were burned.

The streets that night swarmed with
Boxers, smeared with blood and stained
with powder. They carried torches and
ghastly trophies of the day's work. At
the time of the final massacre the un-
fortunate who had escaped death in bat-
tle, and who had been forced back into
buildings, were driven from room to room
by crowds of yelling, maniac Boxers. Out-
rages perpetrated here for the time on
women and children not killed by their
protectors were awful. Then a heavy
bombardment began and outrages and
outraged alike were slain.

SEYMORE SHOOTS HIS WOUNDED

The Dreadful Extremity of the
Allied Forces Near
Tieh-Tsin.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Journal's
Tien-Tsin cable of July 8th, via Shanghai,
July 15th, says: We are fighting hordes
of Chinese day and night, but are unable
to beat them off. It is unfortunately true
that the allied forces have suffered re-
peated defeats. The cordon of Chinese
around us is growing closer. Chinese
guns are raining a deadly crossfire on
us from their entrenched position, com-
manding the town. We are desper-
ately in need of heavy artillery and more men.
No quarter is given or asked on either
side.

Ineffectual attempts have been made
to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral
Seymour was compelled to shoot his own
wounded during the recent disastrous re-
treat of the Peking relief expedition. All
the wounded and prisoners who fell into
the hands of the Chinese were frightfully
tortured. The bodies of two marines, cap-
tured by Chinese, were recovered, and were
found to have been cut into pieces.

(Continued on Page 5.)

RUSSIA GIVES CHINESE ENVOY HIS PASSPORTS— CHINESE FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, July 19.—A London dispatch to the Journal says:

The Chinese invasion of the Amur provinces is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia which, con-
struing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passport today and requested him to leave
the country, along with the members of his mission. The importance of this Chinese declaration of war against Rus-
sia and of this bold invasion of Russian territory, lies in the fact that, as the matter now stands, it virtually re-
leases the Czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China. He is placed there-
by in a position to act independently and not with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese in-
vasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking.

Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Peking and capture it before the allies could get to it
without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country.

The British and German Governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality have today decided to abandon the
policy which they have pursued until now and to declare war upon the Chinese Government, thus placing them-
selves in a line with Russia and France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately.

France has indeed, already issued today a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the
Chinese while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his gov-
ernment except through the German Foreign Office, is preparing to give him his passport.

Here in London, the Chinese Minister has already packed all belongings, removed his boys from the schools and
cancelled all his engagements so as to be ready for immediate departure.

In addition to the corps of the Imperial Chinese army which has invaded Siberia with orders to drive all for-
eigners out of the rich gold-bearing Amur province of the Czar, there are five other corps, one of which is engaged
in destroying the Russia railroad in Manchuria and in driving all the foreigners, especially the Russians from the
Northern portion of the empire; another is to occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hsi Kuan; yet another
is to concentrate at Nanking, while columns are being directed in hot haste to Tien Tsin, to the borders of Korea
and to the neighborhood of Shanghai.

Altogether the Peking Government is estimated to have under arms at the present moment no less than 1,000,000
men, splendidly equipped with Mauser rifles, smokeless powder and quick-firing ordnance and carefully trained
under the direction of Danish and German officers.

This huge army is under the orders of the Prince of Tuan.

In addition to this, there is the Chinese fleet, reconstructed and reorganized since the war with Japan and com-
prising fifteen firstclass cruisers of the very latest type.

These are cruising about the Yellow Sea with their decks cleared for action.

Inasmuch as five vessels of the allied fleet, including the British battleship *Terrible*, are cruising about in the
same waters, reconnoitering various seacoast towns and forts and virtually inviting the latter to open fire upon
them, news may be expected at any moment of a naval battle.

Nine other foreign men-of-war are at anchor of Shanghai with the object of assisting in the defense of that
great city in the event of its being attacked by the

CLIMATE OF HAWAII NEI

Facts and Figures For Malihinis.

SUNSHINE AND BREEZES

Professor Lyons' Able Article on the Weather of Our Islands.

The climate of Hawaii may be expressed in two words—sunshine and breezes.

The great Pacific Ocean is "Pacific" because it is great, and a great equalizer of climatic changes. The Hawaiian Islands are large enough, and more especially, high enough, to have a pliancy of character of their own, and yet in no way to have neutralized the peculiarly desirable qualities of oceanic environment. They are an outpost, a picket line between tropical and temperate regions on the one hand, and between American and Asiatic spheres of influence on the other.

The air that supplies vitality to these islands is what meteorologists term "anti-cyclonic." That is to say, just north of this region the atmosphere is continually being piled up, added to by ceaseless overhead currents from the southwest, which are there checked by the temperate zone currents. The descending air is clear and mellow, and free from any superabundant moisture, or smoke, or vapors, as it becomes the northeast trades, which for seventy percent of the days of the year blow over and around the mountains of Hawaii, and away on their seemingly endless drift to the coral-island regions of Southern Micronesia. Therefore, it is as it is,—bright and sunshiny.

The observant traveler, coming from the smoky haze of continental and populous regions, is surprised at the clear atmosphere of Hawaii. It is a land too, which at low levels is absolutely devoid of fog,—only actual rain squalls or the fine driven spray of the sea producing what is nautically termed "thick weather."

During the first few days too he feels absolutely saturated with sunshine,—unless he strikes a rain-spell. Everything seems abuzz with it, and yet not heated with it. The broad leaves of tropical trees glisten in its wealth, the finer foliage is steeped in it. It seems as though the cane-fields were only converting sunshine into warm-colored sugar. The sand beaches, reefs, and surf-lines, are dazzling with it. It beats pitilessly all day on the steeps of Diamond Head, and of Punchbowl.

The artist accustomed to the subdued tones of temperate zones is puzzled with the atmospheric effects of Hawaii. Distance is difficult to render in fidelity to nature, and hardness rather than richness of tone is the first result in the near ground. Very few indeed, as yet, have been the successful efforts to depict the really impressive portions of our mountains, cloud, valley, and ocean-view scenery.

Next to sunshine, breezes. The newcomer finds himself perpetually in a current of air, and yet not taking cold. It is the old settler that has to keep out of the draft. Few who have not lived in environment of the trade winds can realize how they enter as an element into the affairs of life within the tropics. The native Hawaiians have their two very convenient words *uka* and *ka*, expanded, *mauka* and *makai*. *Mauka* means at the *uka*, or high land; *makai*, at the sea, that is to say these words mean landward and seaward, as terms of direction, and they are so used rather than the points of the compass. The native born think in terms of "*mauka*" and "*makai*."

Just so the immense preponderance of trade-winds influences Hawaiian ideas and terms of locality. Natives and old settlers from the standpoint of Honolulu always speak of going "up to Hawaii," and "down to Kauai," the respective points of the compass being E. S. E., and W. N. W. Newcomers as invariably say, "down to Hawaii," because it is in a lower latitude, and the reverse to Kauai, looking at the matter geographically. Of course in this maritime country, all sailing craft bound to the Island of Hawaii have to "beat up to windward," the strong trades drawing through the channels nearly from the east, while it is the traditional "wet sheet and flowing sea" in the other direction. In some districts, notably in Hamakua, Hawaii, the windward half of the section is known as "upper" (Hamakua), the leeward half as "lower," and yet there is no particular difference of level.

The modes of life are also affected. In former times to find a native house facing the trade-wind was unheard of, except in very sheltered localities, and the people generally chose the knolls for house sites; and even in Honolulu the price of building-lots is often more dependent on the question of weather or tee-side exposure, than on the facing-north-or-south question. Sanitary and domestic arrangements all have to take the general wind-direction into account. It will be seen that these winds are the life of the country, and the banisher of malaria though it still lurks in the rice-fields when not under water, and they are the invigorator of weaklings that are sufficiently protected. The natives of course, have an expressive term for them, the *makani kamaaina*,—"winds that are children of the country." Like the ancient Greeks and Romans, they had specific names for all winds. The westerly winds had an epithet rather than a name of *makani malihini*,—"winds that are strangers."

The regularly acclimated white Hawaiian is a forlorn creature without his regular supply of trades, and hates the south wind like poison. To it are attributed all dire effects imaginable, though the sanitary orientation alluded to above may be a good deal of a factor in the case. It must be said, however, that to the healthy nature that wearsies of monotony, the change is a welcome one, accompanied as it is by a change in the case of the scenery. One wearsies of seeing the cocoanut trees—Mark Twain's "gigantic feather-dusters"—perpetually bending seaward and to see the fur of nature everlasting stroked downwards.

Light passing showers, and sometimes pretty heavy yet transient rains are peculiarly characteristic of Hawaiian weather. In fact, in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, nearly sixty percent of the days of the year have a

rain record. These showers are most frequent toward evening, then again during the night, and again at another favorite hour of eight or nine o'clock in the morning. The newcomer, if he has any health to speak of, finds them very innocuous and in no way but irritating to out-door exercise. In the westerly coast particularly, of the Island of Hawaii, the rain-squalls form at sea, and coming in, make a feature distinct from the rain in the elevated forest belt.

As may be supposed, the frequent alternation of sunshiny and showerous is favorable to the rain, in which is both solar and lunar, and very brilliant. In this connection an impressive scene is brought to mind that occurred at the time of the conveying to the then Palace, of the remains of the late King Kalakaua, upon their arrival from San Francisco in the United States cruiser *Charleston*. As the cortegy entered from the street, the gateway to the spacious grounds, an unusually large and brilliant rainbow so formed itself on the background of clouds and showers and mist that covered the mountains and so over-arched the palace with all its striking array of weeping, wailing Hawaiians gathered on the balconies and porches, and around their widowed queen, with government officials and native citizens filling the lawns and sandied walls, that the edifice so to speak, framed with sorrowful glory. The rainbows of the showery valleys of Nuuanu and Manoa are a remembered sight from the decks of ships in Honolulu harbor, and travelers by night see not infrequently that elsewhere very rare sight, a lunar bow.

The noting of the above general features of climate will prepare the way for alluding to the differentiation, so to speak, of the varying local climates caused by the mountains, which last do not so much stand upon, as really form, the whole group. The following specimen may illustrate the subject better than any precise or scientific classification.

In the north part of the Island of Hawaii between the Kohala mountains and the foot of Mauna Kea is a plateau of from 2500 to 3000 feet elevation, over which the northeast trades, concentrated and enforced by the hemming in by the two mountains, draw ferociously, accompanied by rains nearly horizontal and decided "driving." The traveler may leave this place for the lee side coast in what seems to him a general storm, and yet, after a few miles ride on a descending grade, find the gentlest of sunny weather, and in a mile or two meet a fresh and balmy sea-breeze from the west. It is storming, however, all the same on the highlands of Waimea. Away on the slopes of the Kona mountain at the same time are a calm forest belt, over which there are thick mid-day fog and abundant afternoon showers, ministering to the coffee plantations; while directly seaward from (makai) of the same forests are stony coasts wading in the merciless sun, with less than five inches per year of rainfall.

At Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, there will be some months registered less than half an inch of rain, while in upper Nuuanu Valley near the Pali, and not six miles away in a straight line, there will be twelve inches in the same month, the yearly ratio being about 25 to 125 inches for the two places respectively.

The above examples will suggest to the reader the main facts as to the variety of climates on Hawaii. Mauna Kea is 13,825 feet in height; Mauna Loa, 15,000 feet less. These and other mountains throw the atmosphere coming inland, moist with marine vapor, seaward, and cooling it thus, receive the consequent heavy rains that produce the heavy forests, which in turn promote more rain. The rainfall in the Hilo forest averages 200 inches a year, at Oia 175, and at Hilo itself from 130 to 150. The cleared and dried air rolls onward, comes to rest in the lee of the mountain, and changes to sea-breezes. Other atmosphere sweeps around the points of land to the north and south, and curving inland again, becomes a back current, still vapor-laden, rolls up the lee side of the mountain, and feeds the rains of the Kona mountains spoken of above. The *ona* coffee belt receives about 60 inches per year.

On a lower island, like Oahu, the wind draws through the passes, and the lee-side calms and sea-breezes are rare, except in the winter season. The rainfall of Oahu is about forty inches, but varies very greatly with the locality. The trade wind, wool-pack clouds are always floating over the Pacific. It looks as if they caught on the mountain sides and tops and "bunched up" in great masses, particularly in the afternoons. In point of fact, however, the great piles of white cloud are formed on the spot out of the cooled air on well known meteorological principles.

Strangers inquiring about climate are always treated to accounts of the dire "Kona storm" of winter. An article like the present may be expected to enlighten such.

Kona is a Polynesian word appearing in the South Pacific as Tonga, also in the name Rarotonga, which in Hawaiian is "lalo Kona," lalo meaning below, or leeward. "Kona" is probably a contraction of "ko ana," drawing, dragging, or being drifted by a current and winds. The direction toward which canoes, logs, and other floating material, thus drifted was the "Kona" direction. So Kona is the southwest, more particularly the southwest district of an island, or the southwest horizon. Hence, the name "Kona storm," "makani Kona." The name is not given to southerly breezes, nor to squalls, but to a continuous storm with rain, generally, like well-regulated cyclones, veering the northwest before clearing up, but sometimes holding its own for a week at a time. Like other storms in this group, it attacks especial areas with especial effect on account of the configuration of the land. Honolulu is never a sufferer through damage from this wind, which is deadened by the mountain background, though the heavy sea on the bar is inconvenient to shipping. But on the opposite side of the island, strangely enough, it pours down the mountain gorges with tremendous force. November is the especial "habitat" of the Kona, though it may come at any time in the winter months, and on the other hand, may not occur for two or three years at a time. Dry northerns prevail some winters, akin to the northerns of the Gulf of Mexico and Central America, lacking severity through absence of continental influence. A northwesterly swell breaking on the reefs is an almost sure premonition of more or less rain, but not of heavy rain storms. "High barometer" storms are from the N. E. particularly in March.

Thunder and lightning are not absent, nor on the other hand frequent or severe. An average of about six per year of electric occurrences at any one station is shown by records. These never come with regular trades, and though calmer or light easterly airs may prevail on the sea-level, the movement of the successive discharges overhead is always from the westerly half of the compass. The more northerly the direction, the more severe the thunder and lightning. The evening is the especial time of such storms, the months of November, December, and February the periods of most frequency, and they come in connection with the cyclonic disturbances, the afternoon summer thunder

storm being rare, and the tornado unknown. Hall is occasional, but rare at sea level. Snow on the highest mountain summits corresponds very nearly in times of fall, with the temperate zone, and is nearly perpetual on the extreme peak of Mauna Kea.

Statistically speaking, the climate of Honolulu, which is at sea level may be rendered thus: Average temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit. Taken year by year, this average does not vary over a degree one way or the other. Taken by months, the average of the coldest months is 69 degrees, and of the warmest, 78 degrees. The extreme lowest temperature is 50 degrees, the highest 90 degrees, and either of these figures has only been noted once in twelve years of personal and standard observations.

The average daily range at Honolulu is 11 degrees, a little over one-half what it is in most points in the Eastern United States, though it is greater than that of Key West. It is much less, probably about 8 degrees, on the windward coasts, and much greater on account of radiation and sun penetration at elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet say from 16 degrees to 20 degrees.

It will be noted that the above is a cooler temperature by at least five degrees than that of many other places in the same latitude, notably of Hawaii. The ocean current coming down to the Islands from the Oregon coast, the last work of the great Kuro-Sivo, of Japan, bringing with it the coolness and the logs of the Columbia river region, will account for this.

The humidity of the atmosphere is of course an element very important in both vital and mechanical matters. At Honolulu, though a maritime position, it is not higher than in the average "western United States." The average "relative humidity" figure being about 75, which is really about the ideal mount for comfort and health. On the windward coasts, however, the dampness is greater, but not excessive, and strange to say, does not bear any fixed relation to the precipitation. Metals everywhere are peculiarly liable to rust on account of the salt in the air. This doubtless permeates vegetation more or less, particularly grasses, as domestic animals do not need artificial "salt-ing." With southwesterly winds the native takes cold from lack of atmospheric moisture.

Early settlers in Honolulu imagined that they must affect East Indian ways, carry an umbrella for the heat, wear ventilated or cork hats, don the "pug-gare," and dress in poncho or in white linen. We of the present day have outgrown all this, and dress well, just as anybody does anywhere—if that will express it. Feit hats or straw hats, if you please; woolen or linen, tailor-made or muslin, just as one fancies but for a traveler, a good raincoat must be in the outfit.

To close with, the question of the valetudinarian must be answered, also of the prospective permanent settler. The white races keep up their strength and vigor here, if they are perpetually on the move, either here in the open air, or if sedentary, on frequent visits to "the coast." Early hours, just enough work, horse-back riding, mountain climbing, cycle riding, and yachting, are just as beneficial here as elsewhere. The tendency is, of course, to laziness and deterioration, but there is not that exhausting reaction after excited exercise that there is in colder climates, and the nervous sufferer is gradually built up by the abundant sunlight and all-day-long exposure to gentle airs. Weak-junged persons have found recovery here when not far gone. But the natives had their catarrhs and bronchial affections, though better feeding is giving them a better chance of life. The gentle climate tends to good nature. While paradise is nowhere on earth its climate may be imagined to be like that of Hawaii. CURTIS J. LYONS:

Mrs C. H. Moore Badly Hurt.
Mrs. G. H. Moore, wife of Government Forrester Moore, met with a distressing runaway accident yesterday afternoon just below the Government Electric Light station in Nuuanu valley. She sustained severe injuries about her shoulders, face and body, while a deep scalp wound on the right side of her head gave an impression that her skull had been fractured.

She was brought to Dr. Day's office on Beretania street where her wounds were dressed by Drs. Wood and Day, and several stitches taken in the scalp.

From there she was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Adams on Miller street where she will remain until able to be moved to her residence in Nuuanu valley.

Mrs. Moore and her husband drove over the Pali yesterday at noon from a trip to Kaneohe. They had a new horse which had the reputation of being skittish. About a mile above the electric light station Mr. Moore alighted and went over to the forest and Mrs. Moore continued the drive down the valley.

When opposite Luakaha, some kegs in the road frightened the animal and it dashed away at breakneck speed down the valley road. Mrs. Moore put out all her strength to stop the horse and managed to keep him in the road until the electric station was reached. Below it is a bend in the road and when this was reached the buggy overturned, pitching Mrs. Moore headlong to the ground where she alighted on the side of her head and her shoulder. The wound in the head was a very deep one and it was with difficulty that the flow of blood was stopped by those who picked her up until the Doctor's office was reached.

The horse and buggy landed in a heap in the stream having missed the bridge. The buggy which was smashed and wrecked was on top of the horse and held him down until removed. The animal was injured but little.

The "Check" System.
Commodore Beckley of the Wilder Steamship fleet is the introducer of a plan which will greatly reduce the troubles of steamship passengers in regard to their baggage. It is new to Hawaii although nothing more or less than the "check" system in vogue on all American railroads. Arrangements are being made and soon express companies can check packages to their destination as on the mainland.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconuts Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NOW IT IS GOO KIM

Vice-Consul Accuses a Youth.

SAYS HE THREATENED HIM

Charge is Not Proved—Yang Wei Pin and His Conferees Buy Guns.

Mr. Goo Kim Vice Consul of the Chinese Empire for Hawaii called upon High Sheriff Brown yesterday and informed the latter officially that threats were being made against his life by certain members of the local Bow Wong Wu. Goo Kim said the Chinese clerk in a law office, Goo Yuen, had made statements that he could be killed and that his death was not distant.

When questioned as to where he had learned this startling information the Chinese official said that he had two witnesses to prove the charges against the young man, who is Goo Kim's grandson. The High Sheriff immediately sent an officer for Goo Yuen and he was brought before the presence of his accuser and the High Sheriff. He was told of the grave charge brought against him by his grandfather, to which he entered a general denial. He said he had made no such statements and asked to have the accusing witnesses brought before him. They were produced, and, under examination, they confessed that they were wrong in their statements about the young man.

The accused said that on Tuesday he had talked generally about affairs in China and at some length in regard to Leung Chi-iso, but had uttered no threats against the life of Goo Kim. Under the circumstances the High Sheriff explained to Mr. Goo Kim that he could not hold or arrest the young Chinese, as no evidence had been shown which implicated him in the least. One of the accusers was a Chinese employee at the Bank of Hawaii.

While Goo Kim Ful, the Vice Consul, feels that he is in danger, his younger but more important confere, Yang Wei Pin, still has troubles of his own. Yang Pin has bought a gun and so has Goo Kim. Both examined a select assortment of weapons of American make in a hardware store and picked out revolvers that would make a Boxer turn green with covetousness. When you meet Goo Kim or Yang Wei Pin on the streets these days you may be sure that each has a blunderbuss up his capacious sleeve.

Both say that the threats made against them are not idle but are animated by grudges resulting from the Bow Wong Wu. When the Bow Wong Wu was organized these expressed desires may have been uttered by Leung Chi-iso some months ago.

Meanwhile Goo Kim Ful and Yang Wei Pin are watching their p's and queues.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At Addisons 50 and 500 Scott's Emulsion, New York.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Oil Steamship Companies.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Enamelled Ware.

A SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

At about one-half the regular prices.

Covered Buckets, Muffin Pans, Kettles, Spoons, Stove Pots, Tumblers, Measures, Soap Dishes, Saucers, Vegetable Dishes, Coffee Pots, Funnels, Milk Cans, Ladies, Jelly Cake Pans, Skimmers, Frying Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Flasks, Dinner Carriers, Dish Pans, Dinner Plates, Soup Plates, Ladies' Flower Pans, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-BOATED GRANITE IRON-WARE.

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the best shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Hawaiian Gazette. NEWS OF THE WORLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

The tragedy of Peking is the most appalling one since the massacre at Cawnpore when Nana Sahib shot down the English officers in the presence of their families, then butchered the women and children and threw them into the Martyr's Well. In more than one respect these scenes were known. Doom was swift both in the Indian city and the Chinese capital terrible in its blow, inhuman in its spirit. There was no pity for the helpless, it is a story of the keen descending sword of fiendish tortures of ignominious death, of bloody and charred wrecks of humanity lying underfoot. To-day China stands arrayed against civilization, and there rises to the mind that prophetic picture, painted by the hand of the German Emperor, in which the Christian powers in full panoply of mail and with unsheathed swords stand watching the savage apparition, yellow of face and slant of eye, that looms among the dun red clouds of the Far-East.

The hour has come for Christendom to mass its soldiery and force the great barbaric empire to its knees. Otherwise the continent of Asia, catching the lust of blood and mutiny, may become a hell of revolution from Siberia to the Bosphorus. A retreat from China would mean retreat from Asia and the destruction on that vast continent of every good thing that civilization has erected there since the days of Marco Polo. Christianity, commerce, trade, education, human life itself await the issue appealing to the moral world to save them from the hoof of the beast.

In this great work America must do its part. Say what one may about imperialistic conquests, about the dangers of Old World complications for a New World power, the fact remains that the duty of the United States to restore peace in China is as great as that of England, or Germany or Russia. American missionaries and traders were among the first to penetrate the ancient empire; our people have given freely of life and treasure to plant their religious and commercial customs there; if alien presence caused the uprising then Americans are responsible with the Europeans; and blood calls from the ground to us as it does to others. America must stand shoulder to shoulder with all champions of Christendom until China, bowing to the inevitable, yields right of way to the civilizing powers.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has a dispatch from Shanghai, said to have been sent there from Peking two days after the reported massacre, saying that the legations were then safe. Naturally the United States Government does not believe it. Were the way open to send news from Peking to Shanghai something would have got through from the envoys, assuming them to be alive. Desirous as the Tsung Li Yen-chen is to have the foreign powers cease sending troops into China, it would not have overlooked the value of reassuring telegrams from the foreign diplomats. The lack of a single word points to the worst conclusion and justifies the belief that the Chinese Government is merely playing for time so as to gain a military advantage.

Adlai Stevenson is a good enough Toral for Roosevelt's Rough Rider campaign

Webster Davis has left the Republican party because it would not go to the rescue of the Boers. The hole made in the organization when Davis broke out will be plugged with a cigarette stub if it can ever be found

While alive Thomas Jefferson was the patron saint of expansion as a dead man he figures as the prophet of contraction. If Jefferson could return to the glimpses of the moon he would probably vote the straight Republican ticket.

Anti-silver Democrats took the 16 to 17 plank in such heart but the fact that a Hawaiian nailed it to the platform threw them into a frenzy. When any one said "Written by a Hawaiian" the average conservative Democrat went out in the woods and bit at a mark.

If it is true—which we feel at liberty to doubt that fifteen Chinese cruisers are in the Yellow Sea cleared for action, a naval battle will follow. But such a fleet is not known to the latest "Brassey" and if it were extant the chances of its going to the Yellow Sea are small. Every naval base in that quarter save one is held by the enemy and that one has been watched by foreign warships for weeks.

The Board of Health will have a chance very soon to apply common-sense rules to the leprosy question. Before long a steamer will leave here for Mo'okai with the inmates of the Detention Hospital. The last time it went the relatives of the lepers were permitted to go to the wharf and hang upon their lips until the last moment. The Advertiser and the public will wait with no little curiosity to see if this abuse is to be repeated.

The Chinese river may be widened. The wall paper trust has collapsed. R. G. Durst of New York is serious ill. There has been a good rainfall in India.

Severe fighting is expected in Mindanao.

San Jose at Jackson City, is under con-

trol. Democrats will not put up a

list. McKinley will make no campaign speeches.

Mexicans are fighting the Yaquis in Durango.

California's flour trade with China has

been lost.

London papers scold Astor for the M-

in-the-dent.

A case of yellow fever is reported at New York.

Counterfeeters are reaping a harvest in the Philippines.

Japan is increasing her demand for American flour.

Six people have died from the heat in New York city.

Forty thousand soldiers will be kept in the Philippines.

Pierre Fontaine, an aged Oakland man, has disappeared.

Reports from Venezuela are that the

revolution is over.

Tea may go up in price owing to the

troubles in China.

Bloemfontein is to be the Federal capi-

tal of South Africa.

Ex-Warden Hale of San Quentin pris-

on, California, is dead.

Former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch of

New York bolts Bryan.

The Union Pacific's net earnings for

1898 were over \$20,000,000.

Americans made a clean sweep in the

Paris athletic contests.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry will be Mac-

Arthur's chief of staff.

The Christian Endeavorers of the world

are in session in London.

Mexican troops will go to the Yonda

river to flank the Mayas.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and

dramatist, is seriously ill.

San Francisco is agitating for a sub-

way under Market street.

The Earl of Hopetoun is the new Gov-

ernor General of Australia.

It is stated at Cape Town that 10,000

Boers will move to America.

Champ Clark will be a candidate for

the Senate to succeed Vest.

The stenographers of California are in

convention at San Francisco.

Senator Gear of Iowa is dead. He was

born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1823.

The B. P. O. Elks will hold its next

annual meeting at Milwaukee.

Prof. Merrick, a well-known scientist,

has been lost on the Utah desert.

Most of the side shows connected with

the Paris Exposition are failures.

J. W. Yerkes has been nominated for

Governor by Kentucky Republicans.

Portland exporters are suing for the

return of duties collected at Manila.

The Goebel law will be made the issue

of the campaign in Kentucky this fall.

The anti-Imperialists may put a third

ticket in the field and nominate Dewey.

The Populists and Democrats of South

Dakota have nominated a fusion ticket.

A crucible steel trust has been organized in Pittsburgh with a capital of \$50,000,000.

It is rumored that Wyatt Earp, the famous gambler, has been killed at Nome.

Andrew Carnegie refuses to give \$50,000

towards the restoration of the Acropolis.

Major J. C. Caperton, a prominent Ken-

tuckian, died at Chicago of heart failure.

Albert B. White has been nominated for

Governor by the West Virginia Republi-

cans.

Dr. John Fryer of Berkeley may re-

main in China, where he is a high man-

darin.

Coonassie has been relieved by the

column under command of Col. Will-

cocks.

A \$4,500 bulldog owned by Frank Crok-

er, son of the Tammany boss, has been

stolen.

Fifteen persons are known to have

perished in a cloudburst at Coleman, Texas.

The rebellion in Colombia continues but

Parama is held by the Government

troops.

George Gould wants to run for Con-

gress on the Republican ticket in New

Jersey.

European monarchs are not going to

the French fair though the Shah may

attend.

L. G. Tewksbury, a banker of Concord, N. H., has disappeared and foul play is

feared.

All grades of refined sugar have been

advanced ten cents on the hundred

pounds.

Corlett and McCoy are matched for a

fight at Madison Square Garden, Aug-

ust 25th.

It is rumored that a plot to blow up the

President of France has been

thwarted.

The trial of Caleb Powers charged

with complicity in the Goebel murder, has begun.

The German Navy is not satisfied with

English canned beef and wants the Ameri-

can brand.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pitrana, is about to leave there for

Washington.

Chicago Republicans will organize a

marching club of 10,000 men, infantry and

Rough Riders.

Schweinfurth has closed his "heaven-

married one of his angels and left the

rest to mourn.

The United States cruiser Baltimore re-

turning from Manila, is at Gibraltar

awaiting orders.

Fire has destroyed the northern section

of Prescott, Arizona, at a loss of

\$10,000 to \$20,000.

Amalgamation of the American Federa-

tion of Labor and Western Federation of

Labor is proposed.

There are grave fears of an Indian up-

rising in Mancosota. Blanket Indians are

holding back.

Hundreds of cattle are perishing in

Arizona and Southern California on ac-

count of the drought.

A huge marked Andrus' Polar Expedi-

tion No. 3 has been picked up near

the coast of Iceland.

W. S. Wright, an Indian newspaper

man, is now Prime Minister of the Re-

public of San Domingo.

Willie Smith the American golf cham-

pion, was beaten by Harry Vardon, the

Englishman, at Chicago.

The Prince of Wales wrote to Sir

Berkeley Milne saying he thought As-

terton's conduct

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

First, the eyes had been hacked out, then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them, "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese, or be shot by your own comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question tears were running down his cheeks. "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the prompt response of the helpless. A firing squad was told off, and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few volleys from rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded. The fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of its victims for its torture and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunate were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag. The fury of Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds.

ALL CHINA IS NOW IN REVOLT

Every Port, Even Shanghai, is Menaced by the Fanatics.

LONDON, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express says: All China is now afame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quiet. Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first assaulted and then massacred.

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Chronicle comments upon the statement of its Washington correspondent that the United States Government will not consider itself at war with China and says: "If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take the consolations without moving another man or gun. Emperor William can scarcely take the Washington view, for he has pledged himself to retribution, and he is a man of his word."

The Times publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent dated June 10th, which contains an assertion made on seemingly good authority, that the Empress Dowager had decided that, every foreigner was to be massacred that night. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 14th, when the Boxers had made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

Boxer dispatches say that Li Hung Chang had planned to start for the north on July 18th, but he's much debilitated. He ordered the leader of the "Black Flag" to march with 50,000 men overland to Peking against the Boxers.

It is reported from Shanghai that the allied fleets are concentrating off Shan Ha Kuan and have been ordered to shell and capture the forts.

A Tokio telegram announces that 19,000 Japanese troops are now embarking.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE AT TIEN-TSIN

Desperate Battle with Boxers in Which Americans Lose Heavily.

ALLIES HOLD THEIR GROUND

The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts respecting the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the European forces, with the American and Japanese contingents, occupied the native city and its defenses. The Chinese fought well, but were forced to evacuate the town. The losses of the allies have been serious, but this position is now secure at Tien-Tsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. The result is highly opportune, since great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smoldering discontent and will easily take fire if the allies suffer severe reverses.

At 2 p. m. 7,000 of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As the field the Chief Surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel William H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded.

The marines losses included Captain Davis, killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago. When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river, under an enfilade and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable from Shanghai, July 17th, says: The Chinese were fully prepared for the advance of the allies, who, on approaching the wall, were received with a tremendous rifle and machine-gun fire, the guns being carefully concealed. The foreigners being swept down in lines, and though the attack was renewed again and again, it had eventually to be abandoned after a final determined struggle, lasting six hours. The Chinese fought with great skill and courage. They handled their rifles in the ablest fashion, while their rifle marksmanship was most deadly.

The brunt of the fighting on the allies' side was borne by the Americans, Russians and Japanese, who lost severely. The Russian casualties were over 100. The allies are now awaiting further reinforcements, but it is greatly feared that they may have to fall back on Taku. Japan is now landing large bodies of troops at the latter port. There, with the British and other contingents shortly expect-

ed, will, even if in time, barely suffice to hold the present position at Tien-Tsin. It is believed that at least 120,000 men will be necessary before an advance is made. The bombardment of the allies caused several explosions in the native city. Peking is even contemplated, and then it will hardly be possible to get out for two months, owing to the flooded condition of the country. The position of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin, meanwhile, is becoming daily more critical. The native forces are rapidly increasing until now it is believed that they number 100,000. It is with the greatest difficulty that the allied forces can hold their ground.

LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail sends these details of the repulse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin, in which the Ninth United States Regiment suffered severely. Colonel Liscum, the commanding officer, being killed while leading his troops.

Shelling and shelling during the last few days had been so persistent that the allied commanders met and decided to attempt storming the walled city on the morning of July 13th.

It was hoped that the attack would be somewhat of a surprise, but the Chinese had evidently been forewarned by spies that something more than an artillery duel was impending, for when the troops approached the wall they found the enemy's fortifications manned by thousands of Chinese. The latter were equipped with modern guns, both heavy and machine. These had been cleverly mounted on the walls, and the presence of them was altogether unsuspected. Chinese almost mowed down the attacking force.

Colonel Liscum was killed at the head of his regiment. Besides the casualties already reported there were over 300 of all nationalities wounded, including among the Americans Major Regan, Captain's Bookmiller, Wilcox and Noyes. It's to be feared that a great many of those who were badly wounded were killed by Chinese, for despite the efforts of their comrades it was impossible to carry off all the injured, and the enemy gave no quarter.

Another Shanghai dispatch says the attack was made for the purpose of capturing a Chinese battery. The allies were repulsed with the loss of more than 100 killed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remey of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin reached here today from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13, Midnight. (Via Che Foo, July 15)—After a day of hard fighting and having lain for hours in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien-Tsin retired under cover of darkness. British sailors assisting them to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retirement. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. An official list of the officers wounded is as follows:

NINTH INFANTRY.
MAJOR REGAN.
CAPTAIN BOOKMILLER.
CAPTAIN NOYES.
LIEUTENANT LAWTON.
LIEUTENANT LANG.

MARINE CORPS.
CAPTAIN DAVIS, killed.
LEONARD, BUTLER, LAWTON (?) and LEMLEY, wounded.

The total loss of the Americans was 140.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, Saturday, via Che Foo, says:

Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tien-Tsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city, the Chinese shelled it deadly from the walls. The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded.

The city was occupied by the international troops, who found dead Chinese lying about the streets in hundreds. Tonight the city is in flames.

Though the taking of the city will have the effect of discouraging the Boxers, the total loss of the foreigners is thought to be 1,200 dead and wounded.

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The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

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On Thursday, July 12th, it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard settlements should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight on Friday forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting many large conflagrations and completely silencing all the guns within the city. Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, assaulted and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on a railway embankment east of the city and also took fort containing five guns. The magazine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Meanwhile all the available British, Americans, Japanese and Australian forces and the remainder of the French made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese, and cleared it after three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced. Japanese, British and French field batteries and British machine guns poured in a hot fire, to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusillade. After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that eventually all the allies combined should assault and take the city. The Japanese Infantry, with a mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans, the French Infantry and British reserves reinforcing them later. The allies found it impossible to enter the city and encamped outside. It was believed on Friday that another attempt to carry the place would be made on Saturday. The casualties of the allies were now 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

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The foreigners being swept down in lines, and though the attack was renewed again and again, it had eventually to be abandoned after a final determined struggle, lasting six hours. The Chinese fought with great skill and courage. They handled their rifles in the ablest fashion, while their rifle marksmanship was most deadly.

The Japanese Government is now seriously discussing whether in view of the attitude of some of the Powers, it would be advisable to dispatch the division of troops which has been already mobilized. It is feared that Russia and Germany may not accept the command of the Japanese senior officers who would necessarily take charge of the army corps. Japan wants assurances on

this point before giving orders for the embarkation of troops. This may mean further delay of several weeks.

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The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien-Tsin on the morning of July 14th and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses. The total losses of the allies in the engagement of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 300 killed and wounded. The casualties were the greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail today gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, resident under date of July 15th:

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The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, advanced and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and various troops then made a sort of assault on the west arsenal, which the Chinese had occupied. With four hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese fled.

When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French and Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese Infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls supported by the Americans and French. Despite vaunt attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those of Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder. The allied losses were 1,200.

Another Shanghai dispatch says the attack was made for the purpose of capturing a Chinese battery. The allies were repulsed with the loss of more than 100 white killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remey of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin reached here today from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13, Midnight. (Via Che Foo, July 15)—After a day of hard fighting and having lain for hours in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien-Tsin retired under cover of darkness. British sailors assisting them to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retirement. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. An official list of the officers wounded is as follows:

NINTH INFANTRY.
MAJOR REGAN.
CAPTAIN BOOKMILLER.
CAPTAIN NOYES.
LIEUTENANT LAWTON.
LIEUTENANT LANG.

MARINE CORPS.
CAPTAIN DAVIS, killed.
LEONARD, BUTLER, LAWTON (?) and LEMLEY, wounded.

The total loss of the Americans was 140.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, Saturday, via Che Foo, says:

Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tien-Tsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city, the Chinese shelled it deadly from the walls. The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded.

The city was occupied by the international troops, who found dead Chinese lying about the streets in hundreds. Tonight the city is in flames.

Though the taking of the city will have the effect of discouraging the Boxers, the total loss of the foreigners is thought to be 1,200 dead and wounded.

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The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts respecting the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the European forces, with the American and Japanese contingents, occupied the native city and its defenses. The Chinese fought well, but were forced to evacuate the town. The losses of the allies have been serious, but this position is now secure at Tien-Tsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. The result is highly opportune, since great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smoldering discontent and will easily take fire if the allies suffer severe reverses.

On Thursday, July 12th, it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard settlements should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight on Friday forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting many large conflagrations and completely silencing all the guns within the city. Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, assaulted and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on a railway embankment east of the city and also took fort containing five guns. The magazine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Meanwhile all the available British, Americans, Japanese and Australian forces and the remainder of the French made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese, and cleared it after three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced. Japanese, British and French field batteries and British machine guns poured in a hot fire, to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusillade. After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that eventually all the allies combined should assault and take the city. The Japanese Infantry, with a mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans, the French Infantry and British reserves reinforcing them later. The allies found it impossible to enter the city and encamped outside. It was believed on Friday that another attempt to carry the place would be made on Saturday. The casualties of the allies were now 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable from Shanghai, July 17th, says: The Chinese were fully prepared for the advance of the allies, who, on approaching the wall, were received with a tremendous rifle and machine-gun fire, the guns being carefully concealed.

The foreigners being swept down in lines, and though the attack was renewed again and again, it had eventually to be abandoned after a final determined struggle, lasting six hours. The Chinese fought with great skill and courage. They handled their rifles in the ablest fashion, while their rifle marksmanship was most deadly.

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the point before giving orders for the embarkation of troops. This may mean further delay of several weeks.

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London, the head man of a little town bar' the Anglican mission, where he and Robinson had their headquarters. Li, a 20-year-old boy, had lost a son in a raid between Boxers and Christians when the converts had driven off the Boxers from the mission, and he vowed vengeance. This he took in a horrible manner when Norman was thrown into his hands. After his capture by the rioters from whom Li took the captive, the missionary was stripped by the relatives of Li and a collar of iron fastened on his neck. A short chain was attached and he was tethered to a stake. The Chinese men, women and children then poked sharp sticks into his flesh and jabbed him with tridents. When he sank down weak with loss of blood and half crazed by the awful torture, he was unable to get upon his knees; even the chain being made too short, and he strangled slowly. Mortal lead was then thrown on his nude body, and as he writhed in agony he was stoned to death. His body was cut to pieces.

Li, the son, the other missionary, was unharmed without suffering so long in agony. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly. A number of the mission converts

Hemp Crops Profitable

Frank Carpenter's Last Letter.

A PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY

How Farms Are Managed so as to Yield an Immense Profit—Labor Question.

DAVAO, July 1, 1900.—The Philippine Islands could furnish gallons enough to hang the whole human race. Their chief product is hemp, and they sell about 1,000,000 silver dollars worth of it every year. You see hemp spread out to dry in the streets of the principal towns. It is carried in from the country on buck carts or on the backs of men, and many a petty Chinese merchant has made his fortune by dealing in it. We pay every year several million dollars for the man's hemp which we use. It is sent to New York, Boston and other cities, and there made into all kinds of rope, from clothes lines to cables. A vast deal of it goes to the Northwest to make blinding twine for harvesting. Some of it is employed in our gold, silver and iron mines, and the finer qualities are mixed with silk and used in weaving. It is made into hammocks. It is used for nets and in Paris it goes into making of hats, tapestry and carpets. From the waste and old ropes Manila wrapping paper is made and here in the Philippines the finest of the fiber mixed with the threads of the pineapple, is woven into an exquisite stuff known as Jus' cloth, which the American ladies buy for party dresses and which is commonly used by the rich or our Filipino sisters.

There are thousands of men in these islands who live off the hemp industry, and there are merchants here who have made fortunes out of shipping the product abroad. Some of the best opportunities for fortune making in the Philippines are in planting and raising hemp, and in the future there will be many Americans engaged in the different branches of the industry.

WHERE THE HEMP COMES FROM

I find that the hemp plant grows in nearly every one of the Philippine Islands. There are prov. nos. in Luzon which are supported almost entirely by it, and the Islands of Leyte and Samar also have thousands of bales of it every year. When the ports of the eastern part of the Philippines were opened up—about a hundred thousand bales were found there ready for shipment, and today there are steamers loaded with them going out from the Philippines.

The province of Albay, which is in the southeastern part of Luzon, is one of the best hemp districts, yielding more than six million pounds of the stuff annually. A great deal of it is produced in Cebu, and a limited quantity on this island of Mindanao. Some of the finest hemp grown comes from here, and there are thousands of acres, I might also say millions of acres, which could be turned to hemp raising.

From inquiries which I have made from people interested in the subject, the available terra has hardly been touched, and the product might be made ten times as large as it is. So far the Philippine Islands are the only places in the world where the hemp plant has been successfully grown. Attempts have been made to raise it in India and elsewhere, but so far none has succeeded.

A VISIT TO A HEMP PLANTATION

I spent this morning going through one of the largest of the hemp plantations in the interior of Luzon in cascades of Mirdan. If you have ever seen a banana grove you can imagine how the plantation looks. The hemp plant or abaca, as it is here called, is the mussel textile, a species of the same family as the edible banana, whose botanical name is the mussel paradoxa. A hemp tree looks just like a banana tree. It is more of a plant than a tree, sprouting up from the ground to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, composed of many leaves wrapped round and round about a central stalk, which, when the plant is full grown, towers high in the air above you. The outer leaves are each a foot wide, and ten feet or more long. As they grow upward they branch out from the stalk, shading the ground. In front of the warehouse a quantity of hemp was spread out under the sun to dry, and inside of it were stacks of bales of hemp, half filling the great room from floor to ceiling.

STRANGE METHODS FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

I went inside and watched the baling and sorting of the hemp for shipment. It was indeed a sight for the end of this century of invention and progress. Everything was done by hand. About fifty Filipinos were at work tearing the bales apart and sorting the stuff, which looked like strands and twists of silvery white hair, but which was really great hanks of hemp. From time to time the men would carry a great bundle of these hanks and pile it up on platform until they had as much as an ordinary mule cart would hold. They would weigh this upon immense steelyards which hung from the roof, adding or subtracting in order to get the 200 pounds, the amount comprised in a bale ready for shipment.

Next would come the pressing. The hemp is first packed in a framework of boxes which rest upon the other, so that a press operated just like a letter press can be forced down upon them.

The queerest thing was the working of the screw. This was done by Chinese boys.

They were about six or eight feet apart.

They grow rapidly, but it is three years before they are ready for use. After this time they can be cut right along through the year, the only caution observed being to cut the plants when they are just about ready to blossom and before they bear fruit. Such plants, as have fruit do not make good hemp, the fiber being weakened by the strength of the plant going into the fruit. As the plants blossom the year around, the farmer can keep busy cutting, there is no danger of his losing his crop by the hurry of harvest, as in sugar and rice. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeds, and now and then to set out fresh suckers.

HARVESTING THE CROP

Hemp farming, in fact, seems to me the softest and easiest kind of agriculture. It is said, harvest about 300 pounds in a acre, and have yet met with a plantation once week, and this at present rates would be

worth about \$50 (silver). I cannot give the actual, but I have been told by a number of planters that from 15 to 30 per cent is not a uncommon profit, and that it can be used in gathering the crop profits might be still larger.

It is a great deal of the hemp which is wasted, on account of the rude machinery used in its extraction, but so far attempts to improve upon the present methods have been failures. There have been numerous machines invented, and there is still a good chance.

It is said that the English who have attempted hemp raising have failed because they have not been able to handle the work, and that only the natives of the Philippines can use the Philippines labor with profit. It might be the same with American planters. As to our people's work raising hemp themselves, I doubt whether they can do so successfully.

As for me, I grow hemp in the sun, and I find that most Americans in the sun do not keep it out of the sun during the great part of the day.

It is not like sugar raising in that it needs a large capital. A man must be true, have enough to start it for three years required to get the plants into bearing. After it is cut off a few dollars will furnish all the machinery he needs.

He can, as I have said, as far as labor is concerned, sun his plant on in shorts.

If he pays for his labor it will not cost him more than 15 or 20 cents a day.

In Manila, where wages are at their top notch, the manager of the largest

warehouse told me he was paying

amounts equal to 25 to 30 cents gold, and evidently thought these rates exceed

ingly high.

FRANK G. CARPENTER

PENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Howell of Asherelle, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He changed to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and was perfectly cured by it. He was sold by all drugstores and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Boston has already opened its free public baths, and will keep them open until after Labor day. The bath trustees asked the city authorities for \$106,000 for the proper maintenance of the baths, and got only \$70,000. They decided that summer bathing is the greater public necessity, and will spend most of the money for that making no attempt to keep open the winter

A LONG NERVOUS STORM

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little slip of wet, white cotton thread. How can such a contemptible thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? Disease, you say. An, surely. A simple and obvious a swell yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is like the wires in a submarine cable get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered would not say, "Sometimes I was a most mad with pain." And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves yet without these nerves we should be but dimms of clay, lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure the dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life" says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of a aggravated kind. I felt on weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food.

After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured unto misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

"The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practical dead but in another sense they were horribly alive as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lance of the lightning."

I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their diets and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison house of keen suffering and people have not infrequently taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and please observe the whole circumference of the same thing—resu is of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.

In June, 1886, came the letter, "a book was left at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Selig's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, th reform, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30, 1886."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or as we differently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment and poisoned by the products of food so constantly decomposing in the stomach her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder and protested and c led out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a disease so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something a in to that Mother Selig's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

PROFITS IN HEMP RAISING.

It seems to me that hemp raising will, after matters are settled, form one of the best openings for American capital. It is estimated that about 720 plants can be set out to the acre. I am told the plants can be bought for about 1 cent apiece. Each plant should produce about ten ounces of fiber, and if scientifically treated it might

be made to produce more. Two men can

harvest about 300 pounds in a

acre, and have yet met with a

plantation once week, and this at present rates would be

worth more in New York than in New Jersey, at least in the courts.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and panacea of emollients. Wear, during the night, cold, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing, or cleansing, or toning, or to free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for therapeutic weaknesses, and for many sanitary antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of perfume can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Malady.

Thickened CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe

and heal, and CUTICURA EYE-LAVENDER, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: H. I. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.

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—WITHERS.—

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